

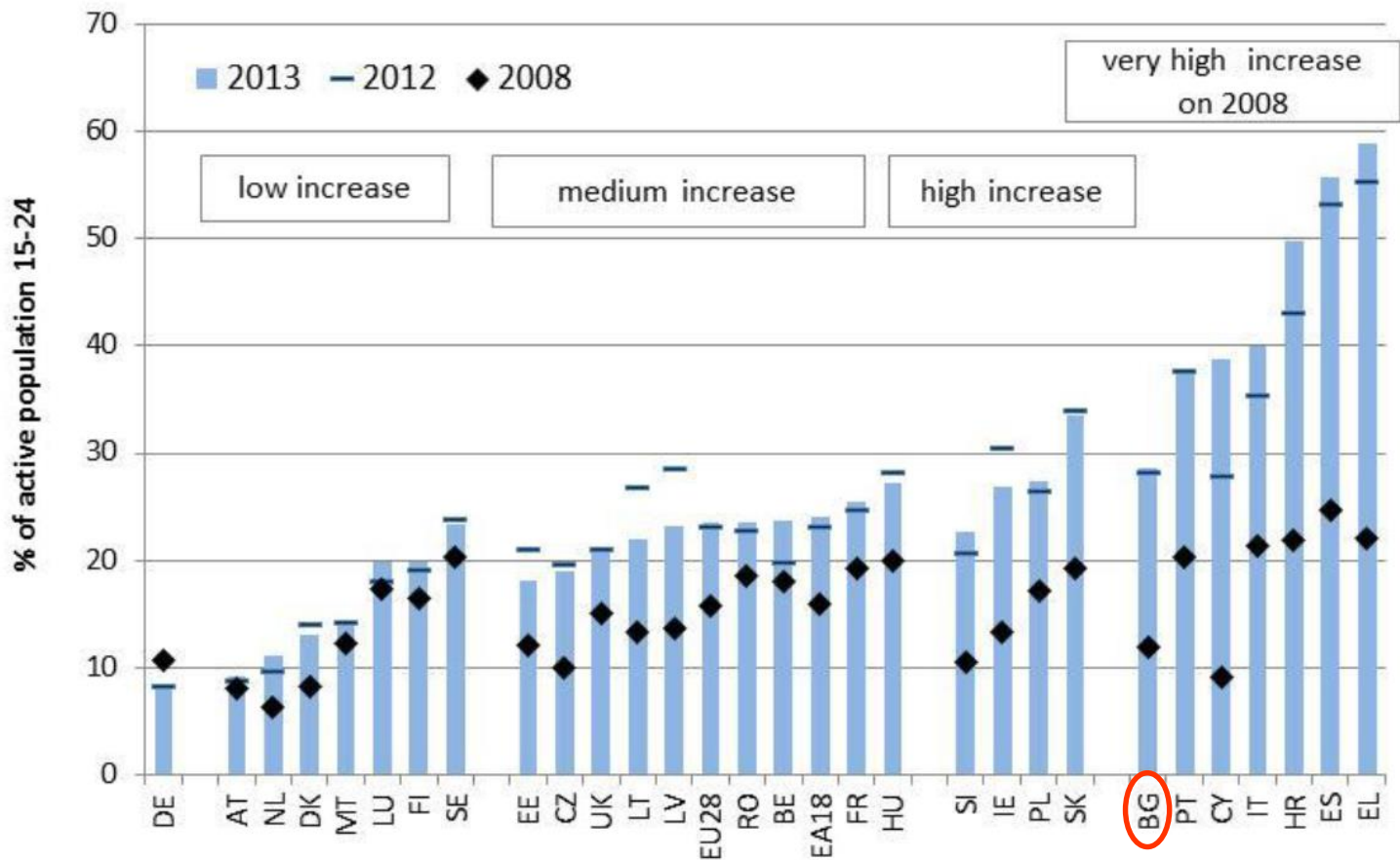


European Foundation for Education

**European Dual Colleges – An effective way
to link education to employment and
to reduce youth unemployment**

Bulgaria
2015

Youth unemployment rates for the EU Member States, 2008, 2012, 2013



Source: Eurostat, LFS



Youth unemployment in Europe

The situation is particularly acute in certain Member States and in certain regions. This could pose a serious threat to social cohesion and increase the risk of political instability.

The possibility of a "**lost generation**" urges EU institutions and governments, businesses and social partners at all levels to address the youth unemployment challenge.

http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/themes/22_youth_unemployment_02.pdf

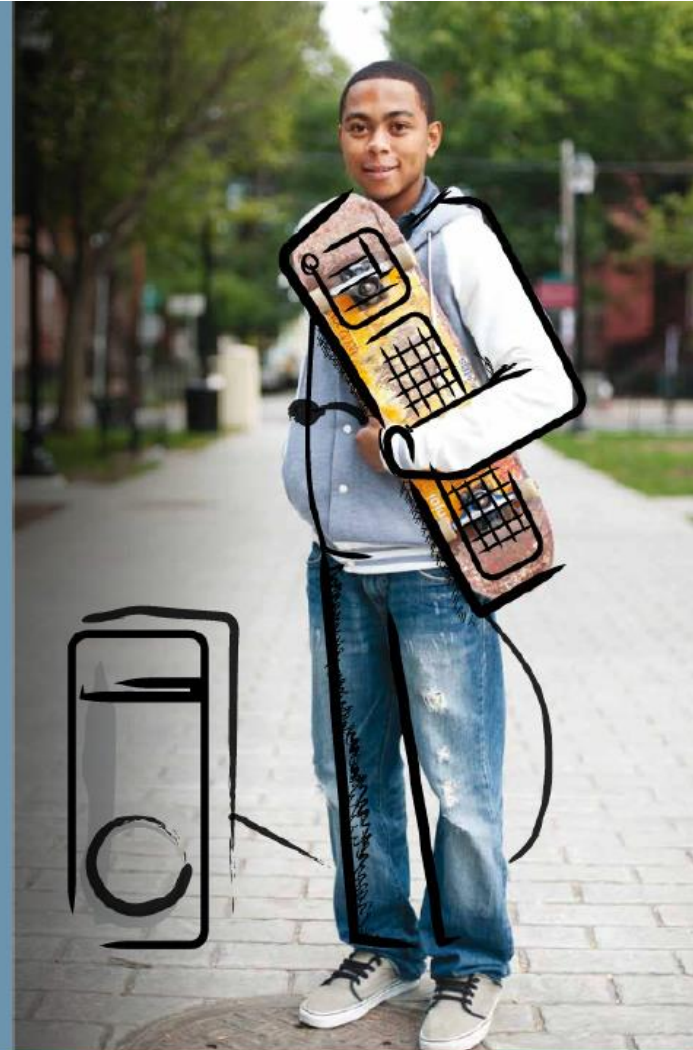
1 | Despite high youth unemployment, employers in Europe cannot find the skills they need



McKinsey&Company | 3

2 | Young people face hurdles at 3 stages: enrolling in post-secondary education, building the right skills and finding a job

Where Should I Go?



McKinsey&Company | 7

3 | The education to employment system is not working for half of employers and most young people

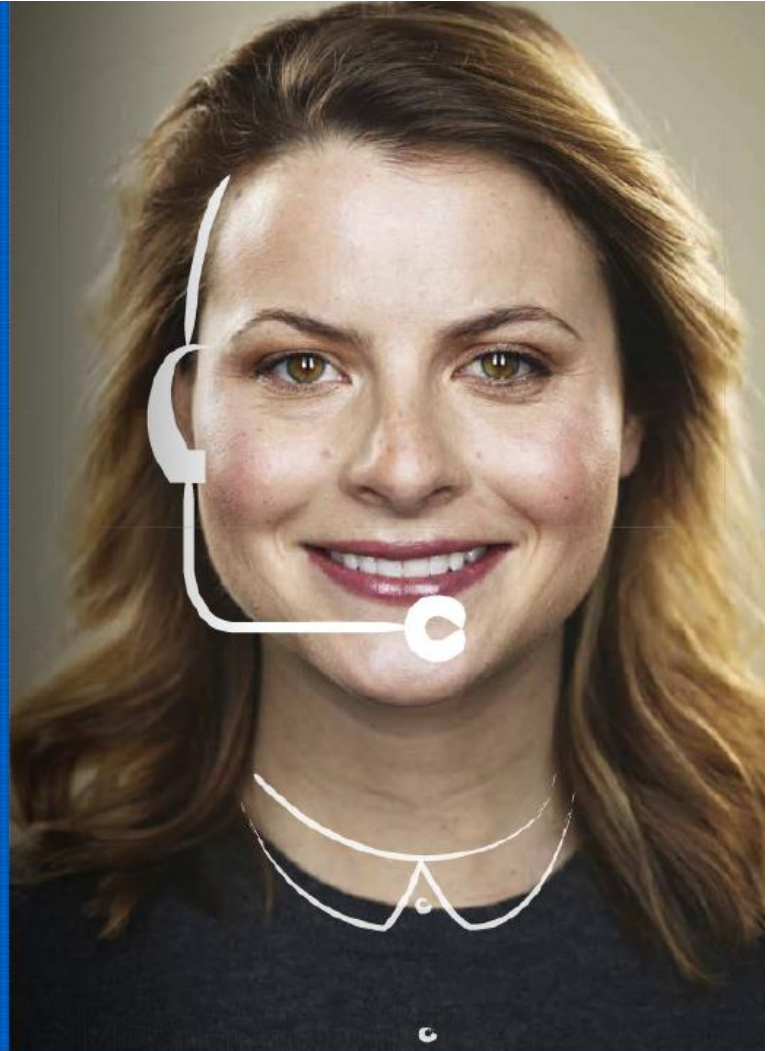
What Should I Learn?



McKinsey&Company | 13

4 Solutions to clear the Education to Employment pathway

How do I find a job?



McKinsey&Company | 18

Education and Employment in Europe



Martin Schulz, President of the European Parliament:
“The **fight against youth unemployment** is the **first priority**.”

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/news-room/content/20130910STO19541/html/Martin-Schulz-%E2%80%9CThe-fight-against-youth-unemployment-is-the-first-priority%E2%80%9D>



DG EAC’s Director-General Xavier Prats Monné, Education and Culture Directorate General (DG EAC):
“... **linking education and work is imperative** at a time when there are over 2 million unfilled job vacancies and almost 25 million unemployed people in EU28...”

<http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/de/news-and-press/news/vet-working-business-can-fight-youth-unemployment>



James Calleja, Cedefop Director:
“In my view, at the centre of a European agenda for education lies the **link between education and employment**.”

Cedefop’s magazine “skillset and match”, September 2014

Europe 2020 targets

1. Employment

75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed

2. R&D

3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D

3. **Climate change and energy sustainability**

greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or even 30%, if the conditions are right) lower than 1990

20% of energy from renewables

20% increase in energy efficiency

4. Education

Reducing the rates of early school leaving below 10%

at least 40% of 30-34-year-olds completing third level education

5. **Fighting poverty and social exclusion**

at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion



http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/targets/eu-targets/index_en.htm

Education and Training 2020 (ET 2020): Strategic objectives

- Making lifelong learning and mobility a reality
- **Improving the quality and efficiency of education and training**
- Promoting equity, social cohesion and active citizenship
- Enhancing creativity and innovation, including entrepreneurship, at all levels of education and training

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/education_training_youth/general_framework/ef0016_en.htm



European Social Fund 2014–2020: Objectives

- **Getting people into jobs:** the ESF will support organisations around the EU to put in place projects aimed at training people and helping them get work. ... **Helping young people enter the labour market** will be a top priority for the ESF in all EU countries.
- Social inclusion
- **Better education:** Across the EU the ESF is financing initiatives to **improve education and training** and **ensure young people complete their education and get the skills that make them more competitive on the job market.** Reducing school drop-out is a priority here, along with improving vocational and tertiary education opportunities.
- Stronger public administration

<http://ec.europa.eu/esf/main.jsp?catId=62&langId=en>

EUROPE 2020

Joint efforts

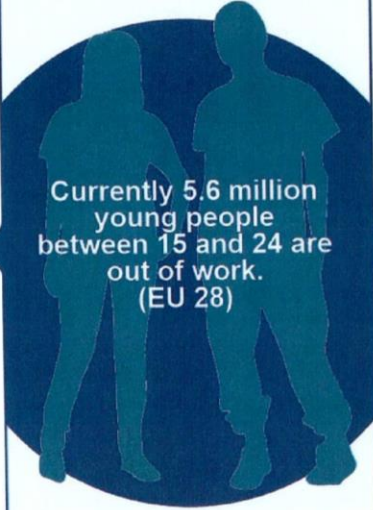
Partners in the fight against youth unemployment.

Laying the structural/ legal foundations.

- ▶ EU and the 28 Member States

Coordination and implementation

- ▶ EU Commission
- ▶ National governments
- ▶ Labour and Education Ministries
- ▶ Public employment services and training and education establishments



Currently 5.6 million
young people
between 15 and 24 are
out of work.
(EU 28)

Ensuring funding.

- ▶ Member States
- ▶ Youth Employment Initiative
- ▶ European Investment Bank (EIB)
- ▶ European Structural Fund (ESF)



Shaping and implementing on the ground

- ▶ Enterprises
- ▶ European and national social partners
- ▶ Training and education providers
- ▶ Chambers

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Toolkit to fight youth unemployment

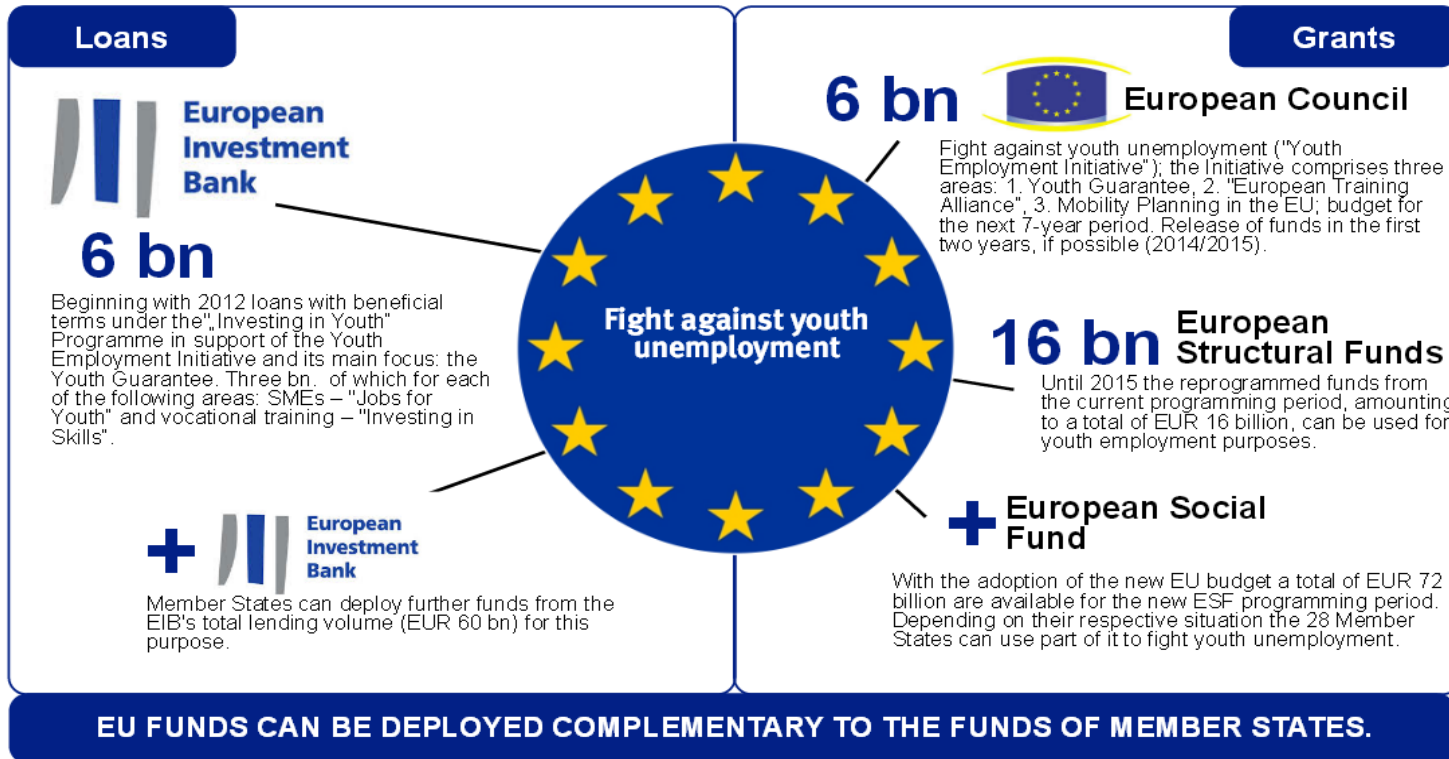
How Europe implements the Youth Guarantee. The best instruments and measures for which Member States may receive EU funding. Member States devise concepts tailored to their specific domestic situation.

Framework	EU 									
Impact	Short-term Long-term 									
Measures	Beneficial loans SMEs	Wage subsidy SMEs	Promoting entrepreneurship	EURES, first job; ERASMUS plus	Transition school - work/ early school leavers programmes	Europ. alliance for training/dual training	Developing nationwide vocational counselling structures	Bench-learning within the PES	Structural reforms of employment services	
European funding options	Loans/micro-credits EIB/ESF	EU grants from YEI and ESF	EIB loans/ ESF grants	ESF grants	EIB loans/ ESF grants	where applicable ESF grants	EIB loans/ ESF grants	EU programmes for social change and innovation	where applicable ESF grants/ EIB support	
Implementation	<p>Member States develop common concepts with/for</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; margin: 2px;">Companies</div> <div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; margin: 2px;">Education and training establishments</div> <div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; margin: 2px;">Employment services</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Guidance and support:</p> <div style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 2px;">Social partners</div>									
Potential	Young people in Europe – 5.6 million out of work									

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Investment in Europe's youth

European funding possibilities for the implementation of national reforms and measures



EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR)



Participating countries

Member States

- Germany
- Austria
- Hungary
- Czech Republic
- Slovak Republic
- Slovenia
- **Bulgaria**
- Romania
- Croatia

Accession Countries

- Serbia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Montenegro

Neighbourhood Countries

- Moldova
- Ukraine

Priority areas in the Danube region



Education and employment

- By 2020, all citizens of the Region should enjoy **better prospects of higher education, employment** and prosperity in their own home area.
- **Challenges:** ... The share of highly educated people in the Danube Region is lower than the EU27 average, again with a pronounced divide. The best often leave.
- **Opportunities:** ... The region...has a solid education system, with many universities. However, quality is variable. **Education and training must be relevant to labour market needs**, while student mobility within the Region is promoted.
- **Education & skills:** Investment in people is needed so that the Region can sustainably progress and grow, prioritising knowledge and inclusion. Building on the success of parts of the Region will open access to further education, and **modernise training** and social support.
- **Employment market:** Higher levels of employment are crucial. **People need opportunities close to where they live.** They also need mobility. The Region needs to offer a future to the brightest and most enterprising, through stronger cooperation regarding policies, measures and information exchange.

Youth Unemployment in Bulgaria



- ... rates of youth and long-term unemployment have continued to rise.
- Bulgaria faces one of the highest proportions of young people who are not in employment, education or training, implying a severe underutilisation and underdevelopment of human capital.
- Higher education, in turn, faces persistent **challenges in responding better to labour market needs**. The low standard of quality certification contributes to poor performance.
- A new strategy on higher education is being discussed, calling for the **restructuring of university management** through the **direct involvement** of interested stakeholders such as **businesses** and students, the consolidation of universities, and a performance-based approach to **better align educational outputs with the demands of the labour market**.

Recommendations for Bulgaria 2014-2015



- ... pursue the reforms of vocational and higher education in order to **increase the level and relevance of skills** acquired at all levels, while **fostering partnerships between educational institutions and business** with a view to better aligning outcomes to labour market needs.

http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2014/csr2014_council_bulgaria_en.pdf

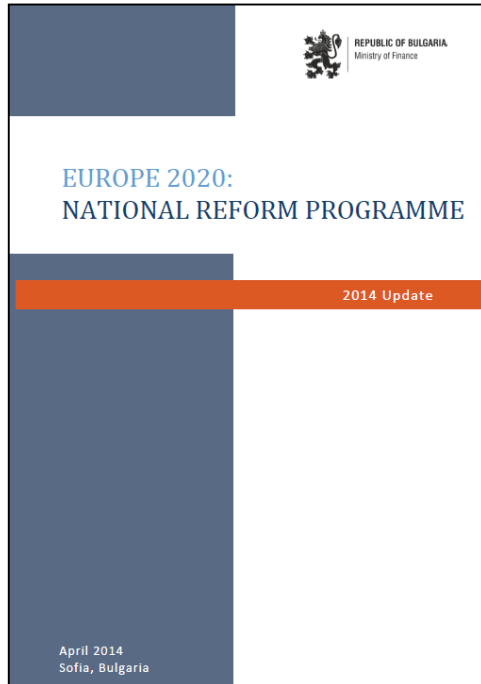
European Social Fund (ESF): Priorities in Bulgaria



- Increasing the employment rate and ensuring high quality of the human capital through **better education, raising qualifications and skills**, ... are key priorities for Bulgaria.
- Special emphasis is placed on **employment of youths...**
- The funds will finance initiatives to **improve education and training systems...**

<http://ec.europa.eu/esf/main.jsp?catId=67&langId=de&newsId=8357>

National Reform Programme Bulgaria: employment and education



- Reducing the high youth unemployment and inactivity rates is a key task in the 2014 NAPE.
- On the supply side, the increased employment will depend on the quality of the educational system in Bulgaria and its ability to create a qualified labour force **in line with the needs of the labour market.**

http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2014/nrp2014_bulgaria_en.pdf



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EFE: Five fields of activities

- Vocational education and training
- **Dual study programmes –
Linking education to employment**
- Promotion of young entrepreneurs
- EU-Starter Program
- Professional Training

EFE: Goals

Creating **strong links between education and employment** to improve:

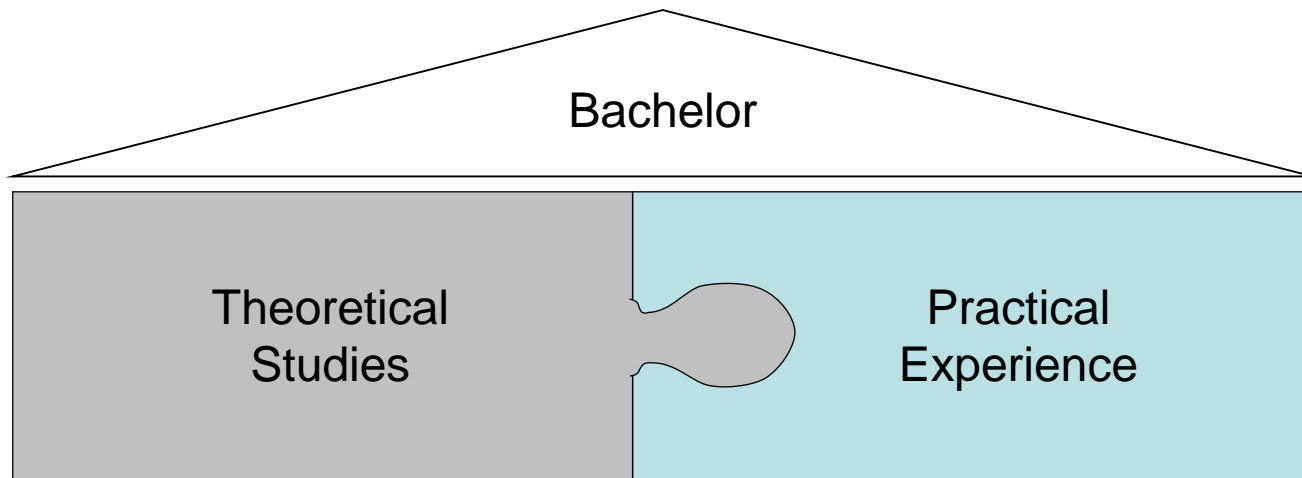
the employability of young people

the competitiveness of companies

the regional economic development

Link education to employment

A systematic connection between the education system and the economic system is essential to give young people better job opportunities and to fight unemployment.

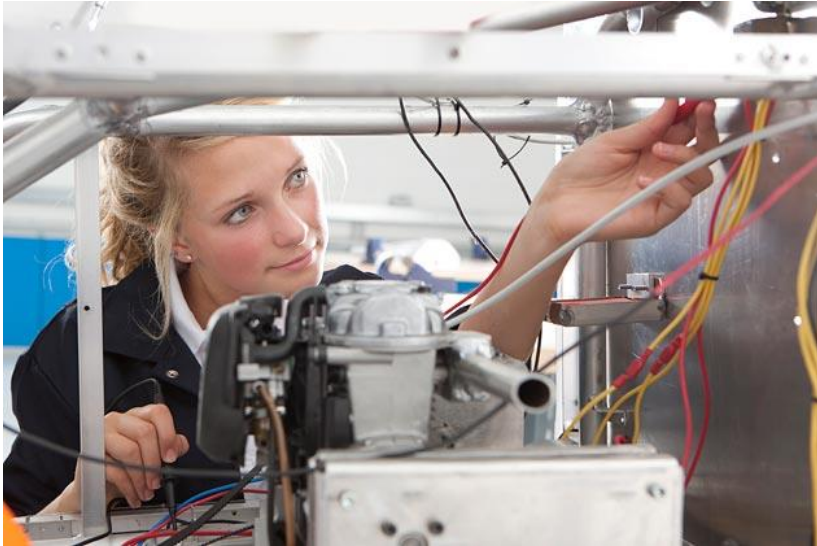


European Dual Colleges: Structure

In the dual colleges the students work part time in a company as an obligation of the practical training and study at the college part time, too.



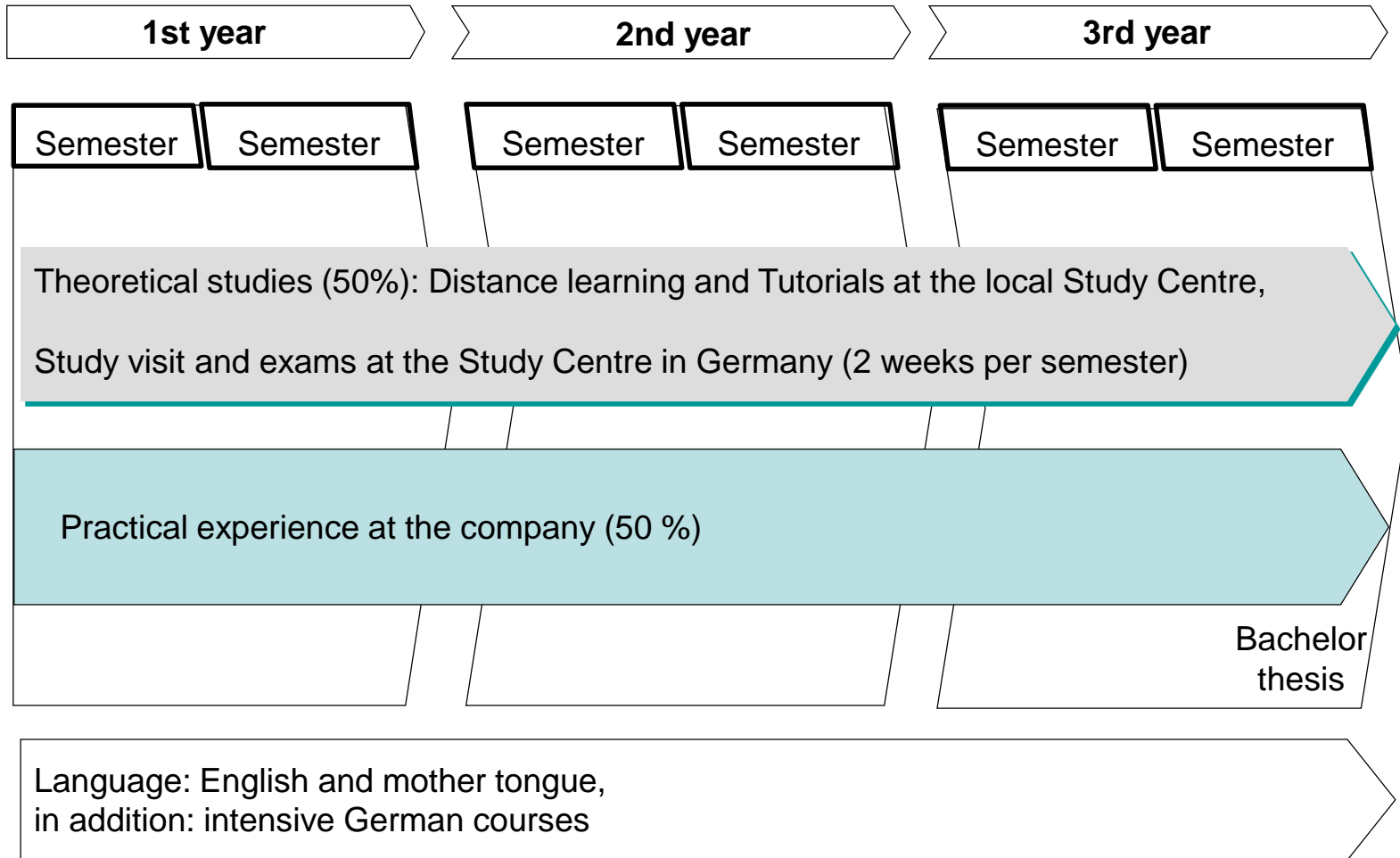
Admission



For entering the college the students need:

- a high school degree or an equivalent school degree
- and an internship-contract with a company

Course of Dual Colleges (Example)



Final degree

- **Bachelor of Science,**
accredited in Germany

plus – depending on the national regulations –
an additional accreditation in Bulgaria in order to
receive two degrees

European Dual Colleges: Study Programmes (Examples)

Engineering

Mechatronics Engineer
Electrical Engineer
Engine Construction
Engineer
Industrial Engineer
IT Engineer

Business Administration

Tourism
Marketing and Sales
Sales and Export
Logistics

...

Degree

Bachelor of Science/Bachelor of Arts

Tasks of the partners

EFE

- Coordination of European Dual Colleges
- Operation of the Study Centre in Germany
(at Hochschule für Wirtschaft, Technik und Kultur (HWTK) for Business Administration,
at Internationale Studien- und Berufsakademie for Engineering, ...)
- Provision of the Study Programmes, development of specific study programmes tailored to the needs of the companies
- Administration of exams and Award of degrees

Local Study Centre

- Recruitment and selection of students in cooperation with the companies
- Operation of the local Study Centre
- Provision of regular Tutorials (ca. 150-200 h/semester)
- Support of students and companies

Company

- Recruitment and selection of students in cooperation with the local Study Centre
- Traineeship programmes which are linked to the study programme
- Training of the responsible persons in the company for the traineeship programmes
- Financing traineeship remunerations

Further steps

1.

Selection of possible partners
-Universities/Education institutions
-Companies

Development of Study Programmes tailored to the needs of partners

Acquisition of financial resources and subsidies

2.

Preparation of Study Programmes

Establishment of Study Centres

Development of Study Programmes tailored to the needs of partners

3.

Acquisition and Selection of students by
-Universities
-Companies

4.

Start of European Dual Colleges at
-Universities
-Companies

Contact

European Foundation for Education

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Linking education to employment:

The project “Alliance for dual education“ is funded by **Robert Bosch Stiftung**